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Your Flag and My Flag

By WILBUR D. NESBIT

YOUR Flag and my Flag! And oh, how much it holds—
Your land and my land—secure within its folds!
Your heart and my heart beat quicker at the sight;
Sun-kissed and wind-tossed, red and blue and white,
The one Flag—the great Flag—the Flag for me and you—
Glorifies all else beside—the red and white and blue.

YOUR Flag and my Flag! And how it flies today!
In your land and my land and half a world away!
Rise—red and blood-red—the stripes forever gleam!
Snow-white and soul-white—the good forefathers' dream!

Sky-blue and true blue, with stars to gleam bright—
The gloried guidon of the day; a shelter through the night

YOUR Flag and my Flag! To every star and stripe
The drums beat as hearts beat and fifeers thrilly pipe—
Your Flag and my Flag—a blessing in the sky;
Your hope and my hope—it never hid a lie!
Home land and far land and half the world around,
Old Glory hears our glad salute and ripples to the sound!



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"No man living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty, none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned."—Abraham Lincoln.

UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA.

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WHY WE MUST SAVE FOOD.

The 1917 wheat crop in France was less than half normal, using the crop of 1913 as a basis of comparison. There was a shortage of 176,000,000 bushels, or 53.3 per cent. The potato crop was only within one-third of normal. The sugar beet crop showed a deficit of 67.9 per cent. Her meat herds in the early fall showed a shortage of 1,800,000 animals.

Those are a few of the reasons America must feed her associates in the war. They are no longer able to feed themselves, and unless we come to the rescue are face to face with starvation. And starvation means defeat in the war.

HASTENED RUSSIAN COLLAPSE

"We must not overlook the fact that Russia collapsed, not because of the Germans on her borders, but because she failed to organize and feed her own citizenship," the food administration announced.

"We must be warned that if we are to emerge victorious from this war we cannot risk the collapse of another of our associates in this war from this cause."

"Anybody that is looking for the collapse of the German people on the food question had better turn around and look at the moon, because the results will be the same. Germany is in no more danger of collapsing on that score than we are, if as much."



1—Col. Theodore Roosevelt urging to greater efforts the men of the shipyards at Chester, Pa. 2—British dressing station under fire on the west front. 3—Type of the hangars that are being built in this country and France for America's great air fleet.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Astounding Order by Garfield Stops Nation's Industries for Five Days.

CAUSED BY THE COAL FAMINE

Nine Additional Holidays Decried—Storm of Protests Is Unavailing—Attacks on Secretary Baker Continue—Central Powers Reject Russian Peace Proposals.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

"It is the earnest desire of the fuel administration to prevent entirely any dislocation of industry or of labor." With these words, Fuel Administrator Garfield closed his summary of the most drastic and startling experiment in domestic and war economy made by this or any other government. For five days beginning January 18 every factory and workshop in the region east of the Mississippi and including all of Louisiana and Minnesota, was ordered closed, with the exception of those manufacturing perishable food or food for immediate consumption. Ten successive Mondays beginning January 21 are ordered to be observed as holidays when the consumption of coal shall cease except in specified cases.

Doctor Garfield stated that he expected to save 30,000,000 tons of coal by his order. Very likely he will, but his plan, announced without warning, brought a tremendous storm about his head. Innumerable business men, whose affairs were dislocated despite the "earnest desire" of the administrator, flooded Washington with protests and requests for revocation of the order, but it had been issued after consultation with and by direction of President Wilson and the wallers had no chance for relief save in those individual instances where it was necessary to prevent injury to health or destruction of property.

Another and most important angle to the situation was the enforced loss of millions of dollars in wages to workers. Some big concerns did not deduct anything from the pay of their employees, but it was beyond hope that this example would be followed by any considerable number of employers.

Congress, started out of its usual deliberative calm, got into action immediately. The senate committee on manufacturers called Doctor Garfield before it and heard an explanation that did not explain, and the senate thereupon adopted a resolution asking that the order be delayed for five days for investigation. This Administrator Garfield, on advice of the president, ignored. In the house various resolutions were introduced, but immediate action was blocked by certain Democrats.

As finally issued, the order permitted ship yards and essential war industries to get coal and remain in operation during the five workless days.

The metropolitan press of the country in general bitterly scored Doctor Garfield for his order and declared that it not only was a hasty mistake, but exposed to the world the utter incompetence of America to meet a condition that throughout the war has confronted the nations allied with us and yet has called for no such panicky action by any one of them. The severe winter weather which paralyzed traffic, and the extraordinary demands for fuel due to wartime conditions are cited by Doctor Garfield as the excuses making necessary his order. The miners blame the railroads for the coal shortage, and the railroads blame the "starvation policy" of the government toward them for the last generation. More coal was mined in the United States last year than ever before, the output exceeding that of 1916 by 10,000,000 tons of anthracite and 42,000,000 tons of bituminous. Of the output

only about 3 per cent was exported, mostly to Canada. Yet, within the last week England sent coal to us, in order that supply ships might not be stopped.

Out of the fire of congressional investigation the marine corps has come with added luster, the contrast to war department conditions being sadly marked. The house committee said the corps has been kept supplied on a war basis with no apparent delays, while about 25,000 recruits during the year have been properly housed, clothed, fed and trained. The secret of this lies in the fact that Maj. Gen. George Barnett, commander of the corps, believed in preparedness. Two months before America entered the war he ordered 50,000 pairs of shoes and 80,000 Lewis machine guns. His purchasing system has worked smoothly and efficiently, possibly because he has had the assistance of no "dollar-a-week" civilians, whose capabilities and knowledge are not commensurate with their patriotism. The bureau of construction and repair and of engineering of the navy department also received high praise from the committee.

Secretary Baker and his management of the war department are the objects of sharp attack and the demands for his resignation are increasing daily. His long defense before the senate committee was the reverse of satisfactory, and there is decided diversity of opinion as to whether or not his reorganization of bureaus will cure the evils that have infested his department. Daniel Willard told the committee the new plan was faulty in that it did not concentrate control and relied too much on voluntary effort, and immediately thereafter Mr. Willard resigned his post of chairman of the war industries board. It was intimated a new chairman might not be appointed pending action on the proposals for the creation of a war supply department or administration.

Can it be that Mr. Baker, deep in his pacifist soul, believes the war will come to an end before the American troops are called on to fight, and therefore is willing that adequate preparations for their active participation in the conflict shall be delayed? In his review of operations in Europe he says a great German offensive is to be expected on the west front, but he is confident that the war-worn British and French armies can withstand it.

Fierce controversy raged throughout the week between the German groups represented respectively by Von Ludendorff and Von Kuehlmann—the pan-Germans and the nonannexationists. There was a report that the government had compromised the dispute by yielding to Von Kuehlmann as to the east front, and assuring Von Ludendorff that he might grab any land on the west front that the military forces of the empire could seize and hold through the peace negotiations. But this report was unconfirmed.

Berlin stated officially on Thursday that the central powers had found the Russian proposals unacceptable, and that German and Austrian troops would not be withdrawn from the occupied territories while the war lasts. The Austro-Germans, the statement added, do not intend incorporating into their respective countries the territories now occupied by them.

Trotsky clung to his demands for the right of self-determination for all nationalities, and that principle, supported by Lloyd-George and President Wilson, has taken its place as almost the leading peace term of the opponents of the central powers. The German General Hoffman taunts the bolsheviks with the fact that they are inconsistent because they are fighting the Ukrainians, but on the other hand Lenin, Trotsky and their fellows have permitted the setting up of independent governments in various parts of Russia because the people so willed it. They have just declared, also, that their government supports the right of the Armenians in Russia and Turkey to be independent and to decide their own destiny. The British government has so far recognized the bolsheviks as to establish official relations with their minister in London.

Turkestan announced its independence on Tuesday.

Petrograd announced that after ten

days of fighting the bolshevik forces had seized Irkutsk, eastern Siberia, disarming the Cossacks and military cadets. They also have occupied Orenburg.

Among the interesting reports that came out of Russia was one to the effect that the former czar and his family had made their escape from Tobolsk. Another story said the former czarina has become hopelessly insane.

The abandonment of the Roumanian front by the Russian troops led to a nasty little row. Roumanians arrested and disarmed several Russian regiments, and the Russian government at once put under arrest the Roumanian diplomats in Petrograd and threatened war on Roumania if the Russian soldiers were not at once freed. A strong joint protest by representatives of all the allied and neutral powers brought about the release of the Roumanian diplomats.

Then came an astonishing order from the bolshevik government for the arrest of King Ferdinand of Roumania and his incarceration in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul. This was attributed to the action of the Roumanians in arresting some Austrian officers who had attempted to fraternize with the Russians.

The British labor party came to the front on Tuesday with a message to the Russian people announcing that the British people accepted the principle of self-determination of peoples and no annexations for the British empire, especially in the middle East, Africa and India. The manifesto concluded with an appeal to the peoples of central Europe to help end the war by the defeat of militarism on both sides, and not to drive the British people, as they are driving the Russians, into the terrible choice between continuing the conflict and abandoning the only principles that can save the world.

There is not much to be written of the week's fighting. The German papers were talking openly of the coming great offensive on the west front and asserted that a million more troops had been sent into France, but Von Hindenburg still delayed the blow. The activity of the aviators was notable, and the allied flying men made several successful bombing raids on German cities, Karlsruhe especially being hard hit.

In Italy the main event of the week was a surprise attack by the Italians, supported by the French, by which certain important dominating positions on Monte Asolone were wrested from the Austrians and their observation posts destroyed.

On Wednesday the Austrians made a desperate attempt to recapture the lost positions. For four hours they attacked fiercely and were stubbornly fought off, finally retiring, leaving the field covered with their dead.

The German submarines have not been very active of late, the weekly report of the British admiralty showing only six large British vessels and four smaller ones sunk. One of the submarines, however, emerged off Yarmouth and shelled that pretty English city violently. Three persons were killed.

Further evidence that the submarine service is most distasteful to the German sailors is contained in the report from Geneva of another mutiny among the submarine crews at Kiel, the German naval base. Thirty-eight officers are said to have been killed. The number of U-boats returning to German ports is decreasing every month, according to the Geneva correspondent.

France is in the throes of a new Calliaux scandal, the former premier being now under arrest on a charge of treason. The affair was brought to a crisis by information supplied by Secretary Lansing, for it appears that Calliaux engaged in intrigues with Count von Luxburg in Argentina in 1915 and was in communication with the foreign office at Berlin with the object of concluding peace. His plotting in Italy also has been exposed and documents seized there show he planned to make himself dictator of France and to withdraw that country from the war.



A Health to the Fighting Man

by Wilbur D. Nesbit
Author of
"Your Flag and My Flag"

A health to the fighting man! The man with a red glint in his eye—
A glint that glows to a tender gleam for the old flag in the sky.
To the man who dares—and the man who cares for the good old U. S. A.

Who bears the brunt in the battle front and hurries to the fray.
A health to him—our soldier grim—with his faith that makes his might;
Who tunes his life to the shrilling fife and knows the way to fight!

A health to the fighting man! The man all innocent of sham,
Who pays the due of a loyal heart at the shrine of Uncle Sam;
Who bears our load on the weary road that leads to a distant peace,
And asks no halt till he finds the fault, and the roars of cannon cease;
May the throb and thrum of the rolling drum be promise to his ears
Of the joyous day when he'll come away to hear a nation's cheers.

A health to the fighting man! The man with impulse clean and clear
To hold him right as a gallant knight without reproach or fear;
When the bugle sings and the bullet rings and the saber flashes bright,
May he feel the aid of the prayers prayed to guard him in the fight;
May good luck ride on either side and save him for the grasp
Of the friendly hand in his native land that's yearning for the clasp.



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MAJOR J. H. DONALDSON

Announces For The Republican Nomination For

REGISTER OF DEEDS

To The Republicans of Knox County;

In making this my formal announcement, for the Republican nomination for Register of Deeds for Knox County, I wish to say, that I have been a life-long Republican and have at all times worked for the best interest of the party.

I am a poor man and need the office and know that I can discharge the duties of Register of Deeds as efficient as any man in the county.

I have been a resident of Knox County for several years, and my life is an open book and I invite the most careful investigation of my past record.

I have never held a public office; and if after careful consideration of my candidacy you find me worthy of this nomination, I will appreciate your vote and influence in the primary election Thursday March 21.

Respectfully yours,

MAJOR J. H. DONALDSON